

Law Enforcement News

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Suicides tied to brain chemistry

Recent strides taken by researchers and psychobiologists in uncovering the causes of suicide have led doctors to suspect that self-destruction may be triggered by biochemical imbalances in the brain.

At a time when there is nationwide concern over rising suicide rates and the general inadequacy of prevention efforts, the latest breakthroughs could add considerable fuel to an ongoing fire.

The suicide rate among 15- to 24-year-olds has tripled in the past 20 years, with young people accounting for more than 5,000 suicides a year. The most recent statistics available, those for 1982, showed 28,242 reported suicides.

Currently, the Wayne State University School of Medicine in Detroit is experimenting with suicidal patients who have been given drugs that scientists hope will curb their self-destructive impulses.

Fenfluramine, a chemical relative of amphetamine which affects serotonin activity in the brain, is being administered to 10 patients. Although the tests are being conducted without a control group, researchers report a decrease in suicidal thoughts and verbal and physical impulsive acts.

A Swedish study found the

same brain abnormality in 30 patients hospitalized after suicidal attempts. When discharged, 20 percent of them had died by their own hands within a year's time.

Another Swedish study showed an abnormally low level of serotonin, which acts as a neurotransmitter or chemical messenger in the brain, in men who had killed their children before violently killing themselves.

Serotonin, one of many chemicals released from nerve endings that speed nerve-signal transmission, also inhibits behavior. Studies conducted with animals have shown that an abnormally low level of the neurotransmitter will increase an animal's level of aggression.

Deficiencies in serotonin may cause individuals to be more prone to impulsive, violent behavior. It also plays a part in such mental diseases as manic-depressive illness, depression and schizophrenia.

Perhaps the most striking discovery made by scientists has been the implication of an inborn, biological factor in those suicides whose lives have been spotted with impulsive, aggressive acts.

According to Dr. J. John Mann of Cornell University Medical College and Michael Stanley of

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Hey buddy, got a match?

New York seeks computerized solution to problem of painfully slow fingerprint matching

Start with 10 fingerprints per person. Multiply by 1.1 million criminal records on file with the New York City Police Department. What do you end up with? An unwieldy, antiquated identification "system" that the department hopes to replace by the end of next year with a computerized method of quickly matching fingerprints found at crime scenes with those in the files.

The computerized system would put an end to the endless searching through thousands of index cards bearing the prints of those arrested for crimes similar to ones where a mystery print has been found.

When completed, the system would be the largest computerized fingerprint system of any city in the country and should improve the department's crime-solving rate. The estimated cost of the system is \$6 million to \$10 million.

One of the key components of the system would be the Latent Cognizant File, which would contain the prints of 500,000 of the city's most dangerous or crime-prone people, based on the number of times arrested. Within minutes, police will be able to confirm whether a print matches one

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Det. Anthony Amoroso of the New York City Police Department examines fingerprints the old-fashioned way: v-e-r-y s-l-o-w-l-y. The department is hoping to end the drudgery with the help of sophisticated, high-speed computer system.

New York Times photo

Supreme Court gets back to work on CJ issues

Oyez! Oyez! The first Monday in October 1985 has come and gone, and brought with it the start of a new term of the U.S. Supreme Court term. As the Court reconvened, the Justices found themselves facing a calendar laden with criminal-justice cases that could have a profound impact on every American or, in some instances, be a matter of life and death to just one.

Jury composition

Among the appeals to be heard by the Court will be a constitutional challenge to the prosecutorial practice of using peremptory challenges to disqualify potential jury members in hopes of improving the chances of convicting a black defendant.

A peremptory challenge allows lawyers for either side to remove potential jurors without stating a reason. In the case of *Batson v. Kentucky*, the Court will be taking a new look at a longstanding controversy.

A black inmate in Kentucky had appealed his burglary conviction by an all-white jury after the

prosecution had used its peremptory challenges to remove all four blacks from the jury. He based his appeal on Sixth Amendment grounds, saying that he had been denied the right to be tried by a fair sampling of the community.

The Kentucky Supreme Court upheld the conviction, citing a 1965 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that disapproved patterns of racial bias by prosecutors in selecting a jury, but effectively imposed an almost insurmountable burden of proof on individual defendants seeking to appeal convictions on that basis.

The U.S. Department of Justice has sided with the prosecution in this case.

Memories of Miranda

The Court's calendar also includes several cases that will once again focus judicial scrutiny on the landmark 1966 ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona*, in which the Court held that police must warn a suspect of his right to remain silent and to have a lawyer present before questioning the suspect.

The scope of the *Miranda* ruling has been whittled away somewhat over the last two years. However, this year's attempts to narrow the decision further may have the wholehearted backing of the Department of Justice. Attorney General Edwin Meese III has spoken out forcefully against the *Miranda* decision in recent months, calling the ruling "an infamous decision." Meese is said to be considering whether to urge the Court to overrule it.

In an interview with U.S. News & World Report, Meese said the practical effect of *Miranda* is to "prevent police from talking to the person who knows the most about the crime — namely, the perpetrator."

Meese added that those who are innocent speak freely with police in order to establish their innocence. The restrictions on using suspects' incriminating statements in court, he said, "only help guilty defendants."

Search party

Also scheduled for Supreme Court review is a California ap-

pellate court's ruling that a warrantless aerial observation of a fenced, residential yard by police looking for marijuana plants constituted an illegal search barred by the Fourth Amendment.

In a case that could have broad implications for those involved in both sides of the gun-control debate, the Court has agreed to rule on the constitutionality of a Pennsylvania law mandating a 5-to-10 year prison term for those who use a firearm in the commission of a crime.

Among the death-penalty cases that have come to the Court's attention, the Justices have agreed to decide on two. In a case that could affect the way in which capital juries are chosen, the Court will tackle the question of whether opponents of capital punishment can be excluded from juries in death-penalty trials. The State of Arkansas is appealing lower court rulings which held that the disqualification of such potential jurors is a violation of a defendant's right to be tried before a cross-section of the com-

munity.

At stake could be the fate of Ardia McCree, who is currently serving a life sentence in Arkansas for murder. McCree had appealed his original conviction, saying that he was denied a fair trial because opponents of capital punishment were removed from the jury. Both a Federal District Court and circuit court of appeals ruled in McCree's favor.

Questions of black and white

Affirmative action, an issue that has been at the core of heated debates among police professionals for some time, will be put before the Court once again this year. Although there have been four previous rulings on affirmative action, the law remains nebulous due to decisions that apply to only a limited number of situations.

Although the Justices have approved of some benefits for minorities at the expense of whites, they have disapproved of strict numerical quotas which are not linked to evidence of past

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Around the Nation



Northeast



MAINE — The number of inmates in the state prison system has increased by 37 percent since 1980, according to a report by a private consulting firm. The report by the Ehrenkrantz Group, a New York company, also found that the average prison sentence for the most serious crimes has nearly doubled, from 51.8 months to 96.96 months, over the past two years. The report was prepared for a special state commission studying Maine's prison population.

NEW JERSEY — The number of serious crimes reported in the state rose by 5 percent during the first half of this year as compared to the same period in 1984, according to the state police. Increases were recorded for theft, larceny, aggravated assault and sexual assault, while the number of murders, robberies and burglaries declined.

Gov. Thomas Kean has signed an agreement with RCA Service Company to train 150 juvenile offenders as part of an 18-month, \$1.1-million rehabilitation program.

NEW YORK — Officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service are reportedly pleased with the results of a stepped-up inspection program at the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, which was aimed at preventing foreign drug suspects from entering the country. INS District Director Benedict J. Ferro said that based on the success of the interdiction program, the effort will likely be expanded to include the Rainbow Bridge in Niagara Falls. Seventy aliens were formally barred from the country because of past drug-possession convictions during the first six weeks of the program at the Peace Bridge, one of the nation's busiest border crossings.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Johnnie Johnson, one of the first black police officers in Birmingham, has become the city's first black police captain. Johnson has been placed in command of the property crimes division.

ARKANSAS — A former Carroll County Deputy Sheriff, Bill Bruegel, was sentenced last month to one month in prison and fined \$3,000 for falsifying records relating to weapons that wound up in the hands of the neo-Nazi group The Order.

The state has been awarded

\$665,000 by the U.S. Department of Justice for programs aimed at reducing crime.

NORTH CAROLINA — A Federal judge has refused to block enforcement of a tough new anti-pornography law, thus clearing the way for prosecution and seizures of obscene magazine, books and movies as the law went into effect on October 1. In issuing the ruling, Judge Robert Potter said, "The court does not accept the proposition that it is the duty of this court or any other court to look over the shoulder of the state legislature." As for the plaintiffs' argument that the law is overly broad, Judge Potter said that contention "simply does not wash."

Midwest



ILLINOIS — Chicago police officers who remain on departmental medical rolls for more than 30 days must surrender their badges, and their arrest powers, under a new policy announced by Superintendent Fred Rice. Approximately 120 officers are currently listed as being on medical rolls for more than 30 days.

INDIANA — The state has been awarded \$989,000 by the U.S. Department of Justice for juvenile justice and delinquency-prevention programs. The money is reported to be used in developing community-based alternatives to incarceration.

The Indiana Supreme Court has thrown out an appeals court decision and upheld the use of aerial surveillance to spot marijuana. During a routine aerial patrol, members of the Indiana State Police spotted, and eventually confiscated, 1,119 high-grade marijuana plants, with a street value of about \$750,000, growing in a sophisticated greenhouse operated by William Blalock of Franklin County. Blalock contended that the surveillance violated his right to privacy.

KENTUCKY — The state awarded a contract last month for its first privately run prison in modern times and the nation's largest prison run privately for a state government. The contract with Bannum Enterprises Inc., which must still be approved by the Louisville Board of Aldermen, would be for the operation of a 200-inmate facility in a former International Harvester plant.

MICHIGAN — A Dearborn County sheriff's sergeant who strip-searched two teen-age boys during a roadside stop is due for disciplining by the department's merit board. Sgt. Tim Heitmeyer, 27, admitted conducting the strip search after he stopped the two boys as they walked along U.S. Rte. 50 late at night. Heitmeyer

said the boys consented to a strip search for drugs. Sheriff John Swaylas said he would discipline Heitmeyer, but added, "I don't intend to hang a good officer who made one mistake. He's done a thousand good things."

WISCONSIN — More than 600 people gathered in the state capital of Madison last month for the annual Great Midwest Marijuana Harvest Festival. Despite open pot smoking, no arrests were reported.

The State Assembly's Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee has given preliminary approval to a bill that would pave the way for 14- and 15-year-old juvenile offenders to be tried as adults for serious violent crimes. Currently, only juveniles age 16 and 17 can be waived to adult courts.

Plains States

MISSOURI — The Maryland Heights City Council has altered the makeup and powers of its Police Board in order to conform with state law. The council had been criticized by the state attorney general's office for having a police board that set policy for the department — a power delegated solely to charter cities. Maryland Heights is a third-class city. At a meeting October 3, the council voted to add another member to the police board, for a total of six, and strip the board of its power to appoint a police chief and establish policy for the department. The board retains the power to hire and discipline police officers.

MONTANA — A self-professed "mountain man" who kidnapped

a young woman and killed one of her would-be rescuers has been sentenced to 85 years in prison. Don Nichols was designated as a dangerous offender by District Judge Frank Davis, which will mean Nichols must serve at least half of the 85-year sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

NEBRASKA — The U.S. Department of Justice has filed a motion in Federal District Court to bar the City of Omaha from adding 27 to 35 blacks to a list of candidates for a police recruit class. The city had been ordered by Federal District Judge C. Arlen Beam to add the blacks to the pool of 170 candidates for a future recruit class. According to Jim Fellows, a deputy city attorney in Omaha, the Justice Department contends that adding more blacks to the pool — there are five at present — constitutes "quota hiring."

Southwest

COLORADO — A seven-year-old girl, who had been missing for two years, saw her own picture on a milk carton and told a friend, thus leading police to her. Bonnie Bullock, who reportedly was taken by her mother from her father's custody in Tampa, Fla., in 1983, was found in Salida, Colo. She was placed in a foster home pending court review of her case.

Aggravated robberies rose by more than 23 percent in Denver during the first months of this year, according to data released by the Denver Police Department. The number of homicides dropped by more than 26 percent, the department said, and rapes declined by 5.8 percent. Manslaughter and grand larceny

also decreased, while burglary and arson rose in comparison to the same period in 1984.

Sheriff James Bennett of Clear Creek County resigned his post as of October 28, saying he had lost his "enthusiasm" for the job. Bennett, whose term was to run until the end of 1986, said budget shortfalls had forced him to slash his investigative division from three deputies to one, and as a result the department's clearance rate for crimes had plummeted to 13.6 percent during the first eight months of 1985. The department is also plagued by an annual 50 percent turnover rate in personnel, he said, largely as a result of low wages.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Jimmy Pearson, the former Los Angeles police officer who planted a bomb aboard an Olympic bus so he could look like a hero by defusing it, has been sentenced to five years' probation and ordered to undergo counseling. Pearson was also fined \$10,000 by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Gerald Levie and ordered to perform 1,500 hours of community service.

Los Angeles police last month raided the largest marijuana farm ever found inside city limits. The raid on a farm in Mulholland Canyon yielded 305 high-grade sinsemilla plants, worth an estimated \$337,500.

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Akron PD enlightens kids

The Akron, Ohio, Police Department has collaborated with the Akron Board of Education and WKYC-TV in Cleveland in the production of a 14-minute videotape depicting the hazards of kidnapping and ways in which children can avoid being abducted or molested.

The video, called Yell and Tell, features professional actors from the popular WKYC children's program "Hickory Hiccups." A police officer conducts the educational program, of which the video is one part, in Akron's 41 elementary schools, as well as in pre-schools, daycare centers, and parochial schools. With the very young children, said Akron Police Officer Rick Grochowski, one focus is on changing the image children have of police officers, "because we're fighting the parent's concept." Almost immediately Grochowski said, children have a bad image of police.

"The whole premise," Grochowski said, "is a verbal presentation by a uniformed officer, followed by the videotape and a coloring book to reinforce the learning experience. Hopefully, parents will go over the coloring book with their child and explain more in depth."

Juoy Pearce, an elementary curriculum specialist with the Akron Board of Education who worked on the tape, said the videotape depicts potentially hazardous situations in a non-frightening way for youngsters.



THE DANGEROUS STRANGER

An illustration from the Safety Coloring Book.

Rick Grochowski

"I think it [the tape] is really good in making children stop and think without using any scare tactics," she said.

The tape does not differentiate between harmful and well-meaning strangers, Pearce said, but rather teaches children "awareness."

"We teach children that strangers could be men, women, children — they don't go around with a mask on their face. Basically it teaches children to be careful and not talk to strange people,"

she noted.

The tape portrays several variations on the theme of not being deceived by strangers. Noting the current popularity of T-shirts and sweatshirts bearing a child's name and school, Pearce said a child may hear his or her name being called by a stranger posing as a schoolmate's parent. In one videotaped scene taken at an Akron shopping mall, two children supposedly waiting for their mother are approached by a nicely dressed lady who calls them by name, which she sees on

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Phoenix cops facing loss of off-duty bucks

An estimated 80 percent of the 400 Phoenix police officers who depend on outside work to support their families will lose those jobs this year as a result of a Supreme Court decision last February, according to the Phoenix Law Enforcement Association.

The decision in *Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*, which extended the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act to public-sector employees, would require state and local workers, including law enforcement officers, to be paid time-and-a-half for off-duty work.

Mike Petchel, president of the Phoenix police association, said there are three established categories to cover the instances in which a Phoenix police officer can work off-duty. The first category includes officers who hold off-duty jobs mandated by city ordinance, the second covers jobs required by contracts with the city and the third includes officers who obtain off-duty police jobs on their own.

"Where we have been immediately and directly affected is in the first and second categories," Petchel said. Phoenix has adopted a strict interpretation of the new rule, Petchel said, and has mandated that any jobs obtained in those categories must be paid at time-and-a-half wages.

Mandates for those jobs falling in the third category, he added, have not yet been decided. An interim policy has been set up where those jobs will not be affected by a mandate for time-and-a-half

wages.

What this would mean, in effect, is that officers who work off-duty controlling crowds at concerts, guarding businesses or directing traffic for churches would have to be paid \$22.70 an hour by a second employer, as opposed to the current hourly rate of \$14.50 or any lesser amount agreed upon between the officer and a private employer.

According to Petchel, the city has been exploring the possibility and the legality of requiring a waiver to be signed by individual officers and their second employers, which would relieve the city of any subsequent claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Petchel believes that ultimately it will take a Congressional amendment to exempt off-duty officers from the act. This being a long and arduous process, he added, officers could lose hundreds of thousands of dollars in off-duty wages in the meantime.

"The FLSA incorrectly mandates requirements for regula-

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Court holds gun makers, sellers liable

The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled unanimously last month that the sellers and manufacturers of so-called Saturday Night Special handguns may be held liable for deaths and injuries caused when the weapons are used in the commission of crimes.

The decision was viewed as a major victory for gun-control advocates, but was decried by a spokesman for the National Rifle Association as a "very bad decision" that would take away inexpensive weapons from individuals who can't afford more expensive guns to protect themselves and their families.

The liability question reached the Court of Appeals in a case filed by Olen Kelley of Silver Spring, Md., who was shot in a 1981 supermarket holdup.

Kelley, who recovered from chest and shoulder wounds, sued Rolm Gesellschaft, the West German firm that designed and marketed the weapon used to shoot him.

Before considering Kelley's case, the U.S. District Court asked the state court for a ruling on whether the manufacturer could be held liable.

In a 7-to-0 opinion, Judge John Eldridge of the appellate court said that because the gun is made with cheap quality materials, is poorly manufactured, inaccurate and unreliable, the Saturday Night Special is "virtually useless for legitimate purposes." As such, the judge wrote, "the manufacturer or marketer of a Saturday Night Special knows or ought to know that he is making or selling a product principally to be used in criminal activity."

ABA tells Congress: hands off exclusionary rule

The American Bar Association has warned Congress that proposals to abolish or change the exclusionary rule may undermine law enforcement professionalism, generate years of litigation and endanger Constitutional protections.

Testifying at Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on proposals to limit the rule in criminal trial proceedings, ABA spokesman William W. Greenhalgh said there is no proven connection between the nation's crime rate and the exclusionary rule. On the contrary, Greenhalgh said "empirical evidence demonstrates that critics have overstated the adverse effects associated with the rule."

Greenhalgh maintained that abolishing the rule will not "stem the tide of crime in our country," but that tampering with it would "destroy a portion of the cherished constitutional fabric of which our system is constructed."

Greenhalgh, a former chairman of the ABA's Criminal Justice Section, said a major review of research done on the effects of the rule consistently shows that the "costs" of the rule in terms of aborted prosecutions and lost convictions are quite low.

According to a 1983 study, less

than one percent of individuals arrested for felonies are released at the preliminary hearing or after trial as a result of illegal searches and seizures.

Greenhalgh portrayed some of the legislation pending before Congress as a "major leap" beyond the 1984 Supreme Court decision in *U.S. v. Leon*, in which the Court laid out a limited good faith exception in cases where police have a search warrant.

He said that extending the good faith exception to warrantless searches would discourage rather than encourage the use of a warrant. It is clear, he said, that the Court will "weigh very carefully" extension of the good faith exception to warrantless searches which involve the "hurried judgment of a police officer."

The National Institute of Justice is currently conducting a major study of the impact of the *Leon* decision on police behavior and training practices. Until the results of that study become available, Greenhalgh said, any action on pending legislation is premature.

"To say that the Federal exclusionary rule has not worked is to ignore experience," he told the committee.

BJS survey says crime hit 12-year low in '84

The estimated number of crimes in the country dropped 4.1 percent last year, to the lowest level in 12 years, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The bureau's National Crime Survey estimated the nationwide volume of crime at 35.5 million in 1984, 1.5 million fewer than in 1983 and the lowest level in the 12 year history of the survey.

However, the rate of violent crime, which in the BJS survey includes rape, robbery and assault but not murder, changed little from 1983.

The survey showed 1.6 cases of rape per 1,000 women in 1984, up slightly from the year before. Incidents of assault also crept up to 24.3 per 1,000, from 24.1 in 1983. A slight decline was recorded for robbery victimizations, to 5.8 per 1,000.

Overall, the crime rate showed a 14 percent decrease from the 41.5 million crimes estimated for 1981 — when crime peaked — the bureau said. Although violent crime rates remain at basically the same level as the year before, there has been a drop of 12 percent from 1981 levels.

People and Places

Express service

A Michigan state trooper saved the day when he jumped aboard two runaway boxcars and brought them to a halt to save an elderly couple whose car had been crushed by the boxcars and was being dragged toward an overpass.

Trooper David Haire, 38, said that while in his patrol car, he had seen the boxcars hit the automobile. Fearing that the freight cars would carry the automobile to the overpass, where the car could fall off and hit the street below, Haire raced down the road next to the tracks to get in front of the boxcars.

"I ran up as fast as I could and at the right moment I reached out and leaped for the ladder on the lead car," Haire told reporters. "I don't remember whether it hurt or not, but when I grabbed it, it just seemed to pull me aboard."

Haire said once he was aboard, he found a wheel that looked like it might control the brake, so he started turning it. "It took a while, but we started slowing down and coming to a halt."

George Yokich, 68, and his wife, Calene, 68, were taken to the hospital after the incident. Mrs. Yokich died later.

Police say the freight car apparently broke loose and rolled away from a Chessie System railroad yard in Novi, Mich., and traveled downhill about five miles, at speeds up to 40 miles an hour, before stopping.

Safety gates and flashers failed to stop the runaway cars at the busy crossing at Seven Mile Road, and the freight cars smashed into two automobiles, knocking one aside and dragging the Yokich's car nearly a mile along the tracks.

Leaving MADD

The stormy relationship between Candy Lightner, founder of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and the organization's national board of directors came to a head last month, and resulted in Lightner's dismissal from her dual posts as chairman and chief executive officer of the organization.

Lightner has been reduced to the role of spokeswoman for the sprawling nonprofit association, which will now be directed by a five-member executive committee.

tee.

MADD was founded in 1980 shortly after Lightner's 13-year-old daughter was killed by a repeat traffic offender who was later found to have been under the influence of alcohol. The organization has since grown to 12,000 dues-paying members in 360 chapters.

According to one executive committee member, Catby Stayman, Lightner was removed when she demanded a \$10,000 bonus before the completion of contract negotiations.

"We were faced with a situation where she wanted the bonus or threatened to leave the organization," Stayman said. "In light of that threat, we thought we should have the powers vested in the executive committee until the negotiations could be resolved."

Lightner confirmed that she had demanded the bonus but said she viewed it as severance pay in the event contract talks failed.

Last year, Lightner drew \$112,600 in salary and benefits from MADD, \$22,600 more than the maximum figure recommended by an outside consulting firm hired by the board to aid in negotiations.

Female 'G-man' dies

A female FBI agent was shot and killed, apparently by fellow agents, during a shootout with a robbery suspect in Phoenix on October 5.

Robin Ahrens, 33, is the first female FBI agent to die in the line of duty.

Although the FBI initially refused to comment, Phoenix Police Chief Ruben Ortega said Ahrens was apparently mistaken for the girlfriend of the robbery suspect the agents captured.

Ahrens, a former school teacher who joined the bureau in 1984, was shot as agents closed in to arrest Kenneth Barrett, who was wanted in connection with the September 27 robbery of an armored car courier at a department store in Las Vegas.

Ahrens died October 6 after being shot in the eye, hand and arm. "We know what happened," said Herb Hawkins, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Phoenix office. "I just am not permitted to tell you what happened until the inquiry is over."

"The problem is that there were lots of shots fired," added bureau spokesman Jamea Bolenbach.

According to Chief Ortega,

Some right fancy shootin'

As a child Joe Walsh began with cap guns, later graduating to rifles and handguns. He dreamed about beating the shooting record set in 1932 by Ernie McGivern, 10 shots in 1.5 seconds.

Those dreams have come true. Sgt. Joe Walsh of the Morris County, N.J., Sheriff's Department is now the fastest gun in the world, according to the "Guinness Book of World Records."

Those who have seen Walsh in action say it is an experience. During a demonstration at a Morris County firing range, Walsh squeezed off five rounds with a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum, hitting a silhouette target in an area that could be covered by a playing card.

The electronic timer showed that the feat had been accomplished in 0.5 seconds.

Picking up a second .357 Magnum, Walsh emptied both pistols so fast that the sound resembled the chatter of machine gun fire. This time the pattern made on the target could have been covered by two playing cards.

On a roll, Walsh then attached three playing cards to the target, holding them in place with a clothespin so only the edges would show. Turning his back to the target, Walsh fired two shots while looking into a hand mirror. The bottom halves of the cards fell to the ground, neatly severed.

Next, Walsh attached an inflated balloon to the target.

Stepping back to the firing line, he took a diamond ring from his finger and polished the stone. His back to the target, Walsh cradled the weapon in the crook of his right arm and used the diamond as a mirror. He took aim, squeezed off one shot and disintegrated the balloon.

When it comes to his shooting, modesty is not one of Walsh's strong points. He wears a belt buckle with a picture of himself on it and the inscription "Joe Walsh, World's Fastest Revolver Shooter."

Back in Wilkes Barre, Pa., where Walsh grew up, he often hunted for his food. "You were out there for one reason — to bring food home to the table," he said. "We couldn't waste bullets on anything but food. You just couldn't miss."

When Walsh broke the world's record on October 30, 1983, he fired 10 rounds in just under 0.9 seconds. He is listed in the Guinness book as the world's best trick shooter. To break the record, Walsh said, was an enormous challenge. "I had to practice everyday for six months until the motion became part of my subconscious," he said.

Walsh, who is responsible for courthouse security and inmate transfers in his job with the sheriff's department, has fired his gun in the line of duty, although he shies away from talking about that, preferring to talk about his world record. "It was like winning the Olympics. It was

something I had thought about for years," he said.

Walsh ran into trouble, however, with the Guinness book's record-keepers. Initially they said that his skills were not part of a sport and that too few people were involved in quick-draw activities. The second record Walsh tried to break — Annie Oakley's splitting a cigarette at 30 paces — they said was not a record but "feature information that would always be in the record book."

Undeterred, Walsh beat Oakley's feat anyway, splitting a cigarette at 32 paces.

Walsh argued with the record-keepers that if such activities as pancake eating are listed in the Guinness book, than he should be listed as well. Guinness gave in and listed Walsh a year after he broke McGivern's record.

Now Walsh is trying to beat the one remaining McGivern record of firing five shots in 0.45 seconds. His best effort so far is 0.5 seconds.

When Walsh joined the sheriff's department in 1968, he gave up hunting for the shooting range. Over the past 16 years, he has won numerous awards and competitions, and eventually became the department's firearms instructor. The more he taught, the faster he got.

"I got back into speed as the result of this instruction," he said. "I had to show the rookie officers that they could shoot 12 shots, reloading once, in 25 seconds."

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What They Are Saying

"With the advent of the *Garcia* decision, common sense has disappeared from the administration of public safety employment."

Mike Petchel, president of the Phoenix Law Enforcement Association, on the controversial Supreme Court decision on labor standards. (3:4)

Uniformly attractive

Some folks have taken to calling Police Chief William Kidwell the Calvin Klein of the law enforcement set.

Said Kidwell, who heads the Geneva, Ill., Police Department, "There was no rhyme or reason to

what officers were wearing." Officers had been mixing and matching as many as three different kinds of ammunition carriers and handcuff pouches. "We had different ways of wearing our name plates," Kidwell lamented.

So Kidwell decided to get into the fashion business and design his own uniforms. "Nothing too flashy," he said. Gold and silver buttons were tried but turned out to be too expensive.

Although his creative efforts were blocked at some turns by resistance from uniform manufacturers, Kidwell ultimately came up with a snazzy blue ensemble topped by a cap with a jaunty military look.

His efforts paid off in recognition for the force. Law and Order magazine hailed the new look, naming the Geneva department the best-dressed force in the country for an agency with fewer than 200 officers.

And apparently the fashion-plate department is the envy of fashion-conscious law enforcement agencies elsewhere.

"We don't mind being a trend-setter," he quipped.

NYPD sets sights on 'print computer

Continued from Page 1

of those in the file. According to Edward J. Sharp, director of the NYPD's Management Information Systems Division, the file will be used for a "cold search" — when police have a print but no other identifying clue.

"For the first time, we will be able to identify faceless people quickly and efficiently," Sharp said.

Lieut. John D. Ferrara, head of the department's Latent Fingerprint Unit, said the system will "revolutionize" fingerprint searches. "We will close out cases in minutes that previously took months or could never be solved," he said.

Police headquarters in lower Manhattan serves as the repository for endless rows of file cabinets containing the fingerprints of 1.1 million people arrested in the city, with some of the records dating back 50 years. The department also maintains fingerprint files on 400,000 police employees, former employees, applicants for department jobs and people who have applied for gun permits and other licenses issued by the police.

Under existing methods, fingerprints can only be compared quickly if police have a suspect in custody or if they know the suspect's name. In certain cases, police can search manually through a Specialty Latent File of 165,000 multiple offenders. These prints are categorized by the type of crime committed, the area where the crime took place and by fingerprint characteristics.

As a rule, the process is "tedious, fatiguing and very time-consuming in most cases," said Lieut. Ferrara. "We have to eyeball every print separately."

A new computerized system would classify criminal and non-

criminal fingerprints alike according to their minutiae — the breaks, ridges and whorls on the prints.

Each set will be photographed and its minutiae classified and stored in the computer. When a print is found at the scene of a crime, its characteristics can be analyzed and the information fed into the computer to determine whether there is a match.

According to Sharp, of the 1.1 million criminal prints on file, 500,000 will be taken for quick identification through the Latent Cognizant File. Although no two people have the same print, the computer may produce several identifications.

"There is nothing on the market that will be 100 percent positive all the time," Sharp said. "It will give us possible candidates. We will still have technicians examine the candidates, make the positive identification and testify in court," he told The New York Times.

The cost of developing a Latent Cognizant File encompassing all 1.5 million criminal and non-criminal records would be prohibitive, Sharp said, estimating the minimum price tag at \$20 million. The file would include all people arrested in the city within the last five years on charges of homicide, robbery, sex offenses, assault, burglary and drug violations.

Police officials say the system will be particularly helpful in helping to solve burglaries where there is often no description of a suspect.

After a year of research and planning, Sharp said department experts have prepared a 150-page proposal of specifications and requirements which must be met by the company selected to design and install the system.

Because the system has a highly technical nature, the contract does not have to go to the lowest bidder, as most city contracts do.

The installation of these sophisticated identification systems has led to higher rates of crime solving in Nassau County, N.Y., Baltimore, San Francisco and Washington. Police in San Francisco solved three murders using the new system, one of which had been a mystery for six years.

According to Sgt. Edward J. Nawrocki of the Nassau County Police Department, the automated system has led to the arrests of 223 suspects where a fingerprint was the only clue.

Law enforcement & the movies:

A sheriff's day in the sun

By Roland Armando Alum Jr.

The portrayal of law enforcement officers in commercial motion pictures may appear to be a

First article in a series

topic obscure enough for a doctoral dissertation. The images of police that are conveyed in popular literature have been well chronicled and analyzed, but a perusal of reference sources reveals that, surprisingly, no one has taken on the task of seriously analyzing the way in which police are treated in the visual media, particularly feature films.

Nonetheless, it is a subject that should concern everyone connected with, or interested in law enforcement. The cinematic image of police is part of the overall public perception of law enforcement, and it affects, to a greater or lesser extent, the effectiveness of officers in their day-to-day performance.

In this context I am not referring exclusively to those films in which the plot focuses on the police — films such as the "Dirty Harry" series, for example. The treatment of law enforcement and its image could be ancillary to the main story. A good example is the recent film "Alamo Bay" (a TriStar release, 1985, directed by Louis Malle). Said to have been based on a true story, "Alamo Bay" tells the saga of a Vietnamese enclave in a Gulf Coast fishing town in Texas and the interethnic conflicts that ensue.

The director, French "enfant terrible" Louis Malle, noted in an

interview with The New York Times Sunday Magazine (April 7, 1985) that the picture deals with an "outsider's need to belong." But it is not clear just who Malle has in mind as needing to belong, nor is it clear — at least not until the very end — who the hero is intended to be.

To summarize the plot, a pretty blonde, Glory (Amy Madigan), runs a shrimp fishery along with her recently widowed father, who does business with the local Vietnamese fishermen. Shang (Ed Harris) is a disillusioned Vietnam veteran who is trying to support a family with the proceeds of his daily catch. He is having an affair with Glory, a relationship that crumbles when she defends the Vietnamese and when she is unable to lend him money to save his boat from repossession.

Shang joins forces with the local white-sheeted Ku Klux Klan to drive the refugees out of town. A Vietnamese named Dinh (played by Ho Ngu Yen, a science graduate student with no previous acting experience) emerges as the leader of the immigrants, serving as something of a cultural broker between the two ethnic groups, largely as a result of his facility with English.

The fact that the aliens are Roman Catholic makes things worse. The Vietnamese priest speaks little English, and the Sunday mass is interrupted by threats from Shang. Dinh, on the other hand, attends "Anglo" community meetings in an attempt to explain that his countrymen want only the right to work and enjoy their earnings,

something they were prevented from doing in Vietnam by the invading Communists. Dinh, however, is booed down and the Asian families are forced to leave town. But Dinh returns later with a couple of friends to help Glory after her sick father dies, and hostilities break out in town.

The film has elements of a typical Western in some ways. Glory, who comes to realize that her own problems pale by comparison with Dinh's, begins calling the Vietnamese epokeeman — now clad in boots and Stetson — "the last cowboy left in Texas."

Meanwhile, Glory earns the scorn of some townspeople for sympathizing with the newcomers. As Shang's wife tells her, "I don't think you belong here anymore." And, in the end, when Shang is ready to kill Dinh, Glory saves the youth's life and shoots her former lover — an act that, in effect, makes her out to be the "last cowgirl left in Texas."

This country has grown and become rich through successive waves of immigrants escaping political and/or religious persecution. But one also needs to understand the uneasiness faced by isolated communities when outsiders with a new physical outlook, unfamiliar customs and an alien tongue suddenly arrive en masse. The film handles these issues without really taking sides. It deals with the human anguish inherent in the mutual adaptation processes — a pain that may not be avoidable, paradoxically, in a pluralistic, open society such as ours.

Continued on Page 12

To our readers:

It has come to our attention that page 2 of our October 21 issue was illegible in many copies. If you wish to receive a reprint of that issue's "Around The Nation" page, please send your request, in writing, to: LEN Reprints, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. We regret any inconvenience.

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Suicide linked to brain chemical imbalance

Continued from Page 1
the Wayne State University School of Medicine, in some groups up to 80 percent of the suicide victims autopsied had biochemical changes that would have predicted their suicides.

These findings may foreshadow developments for specific biochemical tests for predicting suicides, the researchers said at a New York Academy of Sciences conference on the psychobiology of suicidal behavior.

"We've gone about as far as we can in using psychosocial measures to predict who's likely to commit suicide," Stanley said.

Purely psychological profiles, which contain broad categories of emotionally disturbed people, have proved "disappointingly weak" in terms of predicting who

will commit suicide, Mann said.

Although there are many things known about those who attempt suicide and those who are successful at it, sometimes it is necessary to know the causal factors before "rushing in," noted Dr. Jan Fawcett of the Rush Presbyterian Medical Center in Chicago.

"I'm not convinced we have a good enough handle on what we're dealing with here," she said.

Suicide is found to be more frequent among those who come from broken homes, who have lost a loved one in the recent past, suffered the loss of a parent at an early age or have suffered a severely "humiliating" experience. Studies have shown that feelings of hopelessness have been present in 90 percent of the suicides.

Many who kill themselves have some mental disorder such as depression, a manic-depressive illness or schizophrenia. Seventy percent of suicides are white males.

The question of a serotonin link has those researchers who have found an inherited pattern of suicide wondering whether a person inherits a mental illness that predisposes them to suicide or whether there might be a specific "suicide gene."

Alec Roy of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism stated in a paper prepared for the New York academy's conference that there may be a number of biological factors apart from inherited mental illness that would increase the propensity for individuals to com-

mit suicide.

Researchers say that correcting serotonin deficiencies may play a role in preventing suicide much in the same way that mental illness can be controlled through drugs.

Although these biological clues may be of some importance, participants at the conference agreed that such findings would only apply to a portion of the people at risk.

Said Dr. Cynthia Pfeffer, a psychiatrist at Cornell University Medical College, "If we're able to understand the impulsive suicide attempters they will become predictable." The problem of many other potentially suicidal individuals, she said, will require education of parents, school officials and even janitors so they will know how to spot a

potential suicide.

"It has become increasingly evident that suicide prevention must involve networks of scientists, clinicians, the general public and at-risk individuals," said Pfeffer.

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New Dimensions in Transnational Crime.

Edited by Donal E. J. MacNamara and Philip John Stead. 142 pp. (hb).

In this work scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

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European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton. 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

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Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara. 288 pp. (pb).

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The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

By Antony Simpson. 226 pp. (hb).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

By Nina Duchaine. 198 pp. (hb).

The result of three years of research, this work describes more than 650 international publications on police and political corruption. Abstracts are arranged by topic, and topics are organized into seven general categories. Includes author/title/name index.

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A middle ground in crime-causation debate

For at least a generation criminologists have endeavored to explain crime and criminals by looking at socioeconomic conditions, the family, the schools, the



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

mass media, drugs, the deficiencies of the criminal justice system and other social and cultural factors. Last year Stanton E. Samenow told them they were barking up the wrong tree. In "Inside the Criminal Mind," Samenow, a psychologist with long experience studying the criminally insane, wrote, "Criminals cause crime.... Crime resides within the minds of human beings and is not caused by social conditions."

Now come James Q. Wilson and Richard J. Herrnstein, a pair of Harvard professors who take the middle ground. Wilson, a political scientist, and Herrnstein, an experimental psychologist, reject the idea of "born criminals," but they argue that "some traits that are to a degree heritable, such as intelligence and temperament, affect to some extent the likelihood that individuals will engage in criminal activities." In their new book, "Crime and Human Nature," they maintain that criminals choose crime based on their perception of its rewards

and punishments, and that their perceptions are affected to some degree by their own characteristics — some inherited, some not.

To a layman, that seems an unexceptionable argument, but it flies in the face of most modern criminological thought on the causes of crime. For the most part, criminologists have sought crime's causes in social and cultural conditions, and little attention has been paid to the psyche of the individual criminal. Wilson, who has written previously on crime ("Thinking About Crime"), and Herrnstein, who has not, concede the importance of environmental influences but hold that they cannot tell the full story. They buttress their argument with 1,304 citations of research by others in biology, sociology, psychology, medicine, criminology, physical anthropology and economics. Even with that formidable scholarly underpinning, though, the argument is clear enough for the lay reader to stay with them.

Aside from their major thesis, they offer a number of conclusions of interest to police. At the risk of oversimplifying, here are a few:

¶ On the average, criminals tend to be shorter, stockier and more muscular than other citizens.

¶ On the average, criminals score about 10 points lower for intelligence than the general population.



James Q. Wilson

¶ Criminals tend to be more aggressive and impulsive and less socialized (displaying little regard for others' feelings) than non-offenders. These traits appear at an early age.

¶ The influence of youth gangs on criminality probably has been exaggerated because "boys...

who become chronic delinquents are strongly disposed to such behavior long before acquiring adolescent peers...." (Such boys may, however, commit more offenses as gang members than they otherwise would.)

¶ Because chronic offenders begin delinquent behavior long before schools make major demands on them, special programs for delinquents in junior and senior high schools have little effect on criminality. There may be some value in programs for preschool children aimed at preventing delinquency.

¶ Unemployment probably does not greatly affect criminality, at least for serious offenders. In most cases, the criminal can't hold a job for the same reasons he turned to crime — low intelligence, personality defects and adverse influences in his environment.

¶ Violence on television and in the mass media may have a small impact on criminality, and experiences in the community and the labor market no doubt make some difference. "But after all is said and done, the most serious offenders are those boys who begin their delinquent careers at a very early age."

¶ Thus, understanding the in-

fluence of the family is crucial. "The largest changes in crime rates over time... are closely associated with changes in family processes." One obvious example is a baby boom, which brings a rise in crime. "But there are some less obvious, and perhaps equally important, family effects. Crime rates in the United States during the latter half of the 19th century declined faster than can be explained by dropping birth rates, owing, we think, to intense efforts to inculcate an ethic of self-control ('Victorian morality') and rose faster in the 20th century than can be explained by higher birth rates, owing to a shift from that ethic to one emphasizing self-expression."

Wilson and Herrnstein opine
Continued on Page 12

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Supreme Court gets back to work

Continued from Page 1
discrimination.

In *Wygant v. Jackson*, the Court will review a layoff plan adopted by the school board in Jackson, Mich., which gives preference to blacks over whites with more seniority.

The plan was adopted by the school board in 1972 as part of labor agreement with the predominantly white teachers' union, in an effort to alleviate racial tensions by increasing minority representation on the faculty.

Federal courts at the district and appellate levels rejected a suit by senior white teachers who had been laid off and ruled the plan constitutional although there had been no evidence of past discrimination. The Justice Department, however, has sided with the white teachers, filing a brief urging the Court to rule unconstitutional all governmental preference by race, whether it benefits blacks, white or any other groups.

The Justice Department contends that only individuals who have been the victims of discrimination can legally receive

preferential treatment.

The case could have sweeping implications as to the constitutionality of affirmative action plans by public employers nationwide.

Early rulings

As the Justice went back to work last month, they came prepared with a number of appeals that were already rejected or allowed to stand on the basis of summertime review. Several of these cases dealt with criminal-justice issues.

The Court has let stand a New Orleans Police Department rule requiring officers on sick leave to stay at home. The Court refused to hear the appeal of former NOPD officer Vincent Bruno, who was fired in 1980 for leading a strike during Mardi Gras time and assuming other union duties while on sick time.

The Supreme Court also reviewed the case of a Salt Lake City police officer who was fired for having two wives. The Justices upheld an appellate court ruling that a Utah state law against polygamy did not violate an individual's right to privacy or freedom of religion.

Flashback



1947: On the spot

The wide open spaces out West gave way to designated pedestrian crossings in Tucson, prompting these local police officers to remind a jaywalking cowboy of the proper spot for waiting out the traffic at a downtown intersection. Large white stop signs were painted on street corners, and pedestrian lanes were marked off with parallel white lines.

Wide World Photo

Forum

di Grazia:

Gary Hayes's death is everyone's loss

By Robert J. diGrazia

Gary Prescott Hayes died the other day, September 8, 1985 to be exact. For the general reader noticing the article relating to his death in the obituaries section of the Washington Post on September 9, 1985, probably the only item that might be noticeable was Gary was only 40 years old at the time of his death, while the obituary article in the next column indicated "George Payla dies at 97."

Some readers not familiar with Gary P. Hayes or his work would think, especially when also looking at his very recent

photo, that it appears such a waste that someone would be taken at such a young age. I agree, not only because I have lost a very close friend, colleague, helpmate and confidant, but because Gary's early death deprived our country of a driving force in the very important field of criminal justice.

Gary Hayes's loss will be felt for a long time by his legion of friends and colleagues, and especially by his wife Susan and sons J.G. and Alex. But the people suffering the most from his early death are the vast number of persons who did

not know Gary or for that matter even knew what type of work he was involved in. I refer to all the citizens of this country, but mainly to the poor people and members of the lower economic classes, minorities and others who do not have access to the power base, as well as people from all the economic and power levels of our societal spectrum. Special mention is warranted for another misunderstood (for many reasons) minority, the Blue Minority of street-level cops throughout the country, but more about that later.

Gary Hayes received his baptism by fire in the criminal justice system while assigned to the Office of the Police Commissioner in the City of Boston. His tenure coincided with the Federal court decision calling for the desegregation of that city's schools and the actual implementation of the order. Hayes devoted almost all his time and energy, day and night, to keeping the very emotional, volatile situation always below the point of total eruption. It was a very difficult time for students, teachers, parents, bureaucrats, police officers, politicians and pseudo-politicians, but during that time, Gary truly honed the knack he always had of being able to get close to people. He used that innate love of all humans to perfection as he assisted, directed, cajoled and sympathized with

all the different parties to the dispute, because he truly cared. Gary was no phony; he was able to accomplish all of the above because he truly could empathize with the divergent parties.

In 1976, the newly formed Police Executive Research Forum, an organization consisting of the more progressive chief law enforcement officials from the larger police jurisdictions of our country, was looking for an executive director. Fortunately for all concerned, Gary Hayes was selected for the post.

Gary applied all his energy, his dynamic personality, his intelligence and political savvy (the term in this case used in a positive sense) to make the Police Executive Research Forum a strong voice, not only in the criminal justice system, but also anywhere the system has an impact on society.

Hayes understood the system needed to be humanized, that citizens were not simply numbers and that the members of the criminal justice system, particularly

Continued on Page 12

Robert J. diGrazia has served as police commissioner of Boston and as police chief of Montgomery County, Md. He is now president of dG Associates Inc., a police litigation consulting firm in Gaithersburg, Md.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

The return of foot patrols

"The old-fashioned policeman on foot knew everyone on his small beat, but was pretty useless when a robbery occurred around the corner and there was no way to get in touch with him. The modern motorized police force is mobile and in communication, but can be aloof and distant from the neighborhood through which it cruises. To put the city back on a foot-patrol system, however, would require doubling the city police manpower of under 3,000. Police Commissioner Bishop L. Robinson has produced an exciting innovation: a neighborhood foot patrol, without fixed beats, flexibly deployed by district commanders to meet changing needs, superimposed on the patrol car routes. The patrol car and the foot-patrol officer will complement each other. The officer on foot and the officer in the car already have the same radio, which makes the officer on foot more valuable than in the days of more primitive communication. At its best, this system should respond to fads and trends of troublemaking. It can flush out street crime and fear wherever they congregate, then move on when the problems change and relocate. It should bring back the police officer as friend and confidant, restoring the community relations and intelligence function of the oldtime cop on the beat, without losing the value of the motorized and wired modern patrol officer. Police productivity has gone up with helicopter observation, the 911 emergency number and computerized fingerprint identification. The personal touch of the officer on foot in the neighborhood will be in addition to the modern technology, not instead of it. For densely populated areas, it sounds like an idea well worth trying."

— The Baltimore Sun
October 7, 1985

Drug smugglers' blues

"The only people missing from the big cocaine bust here recently were Sonny Crockett and Ricardo Tubbs from TV's 'Miami Vice.' The story reads like a script from an episode of the popular program. Strangers arrived in Miami with plenty of cash — a cool \$2 million — a nose for action, and a desire to tap into the free-flowing cocaine pipeline. The contact was made and the buy arranged. But unbeknownst to the smugglers, the strangers were Cleveland narcotics police, working undercover with agents from the IRS, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Coast Guard and Dade County, Fla. The investigation led to the confiscation here of 26 kilograms of cocaine and another 20 in Miami with a street value of \$57 million. Three suspects are in jail and being held on bonds of \$1 million each. More arrests are expected here and in Florida. As in the make-believe world of 'Miami Vice,' there is little time to bask in the celebration of a victory. Drug smuggling is a lucrative, billion-dollar business for which the demands, the risks and the rewards are great. Though cooperation among various law-enforcement agencies and good police work promise to put a permanent crimp in what's alleged to be a thriving family enterprise, others are waiting in the wings to fill whatever void may result from this bust. That's the nature of the business."

— The Cleveland Plain Dealer
October 5, 1985

What have you got to lose?

"The term 'seat belts' sends shivers of confinement and discomfort down the spines of independent Missourians. Eighty-seven percent of Missouri's motorists shun seat belts. Seat belts mess up clothes. Seat belts rub. Seat belts are literally a pain in the neck. They keep drivers from looking where they need to look. Everyone has a story about someone who lived because he was thrown free of an overturning car after refusing to be strapped into his seat. Nice try, but in Missouri, as of last week, drivers and front-seat passengers of motor vehicles manufactured since 1968 are in violation of state law if they aren't wearing seat belts. Inconvenience and discomfort aside, seat belts prevent deaths and injuries. They increase one's chances of walking away from a bad accident. A body held in place at the moment of impact doesn't become a projectile, free to smash into a dashboard or through a windshield. The Missouri law can work as intended, however, only if law-enforcement agencies are committed to ticketing motorists who do not comply. Now is the time for educating the public on the big disadvantage of using seat belts: They save lives."

— The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
October 5, 1985

'evelyn':

Police brutality: the politics of prejudice

By "evelyn"

Item: Edmund E. Perry, a young man from the Harlem section of New York, attended the prestigious Phillips Exeter

Third article in a series

Academy in Exeter, N.H., for four years, graduating with honors on June 2. On June 12, the young man school officials described as "gifted and popular" was shot in the stomach after allegedly "jumping" Lee Van Houten, an undercover cop. At 1:55 A.M., Edmund Perry died in the operating room of St. Luke's Hospital.

On the day of the shooting, Officer Van Houten had been assigned to a plain-clothes detail looking for thieves who had been breaking into parked cars belonging to doctors at St. Luke's. New York City's Chief of Detectives, Richard J. Nicastro, disclosed the fact that people looking out of rear windows of the hospital saw all and/or part of the incident. Twenty-three witnesses corroborated Officer Van Houten's account of both the attack and a second assailant who ran away.

On June 15, an article in The New York Times quoted Edmund Perry's family and attorney as saying that "the shooting was unjustified and racially motivated." The charges of racism condemning Officer Van Houten took on a politically motivated posture inasmuch as C. Vernon Mason, the lawyer representing the victim's mother, was then running against Robert M. Morgenthau for

the Democratic nomination for Manhattan District Attorney.

Item: Earlier this year, on April 18, two New York police officers responded to a call claiming that light bulbs were being tossed from an elevated train platform to the street below. When the officers arrived at the station, the token-booth attendant told them that two young men had jumped the turnstile. Upstairs on the platform, the two officers found Paul Fava, 20, and Dennis DiMartino, 22, and ordered them to face the wall, place their hands against it, and stand with their feet apart. One of the policemen, Officer Mervin E. Yearwood, pulled his gun and placed it at the back of Paul Fava's head. The gun went off, killing Fava. Officer Yearwood maintained it was an accident.

Officer Yearwood is black. Both the victim and Mr. DiMartino are white. There was some question as to whether or not Officer Yearwood had acted wisely in holding a gun to Fava's head. There was also some discussion about whether or not Officer Yearwood's gun was cocked in violation of police procedures. No charges were brought against Mr. DiMartino, and it was never established whether DiMartino or Fava had jumped the turnstile or if it was indeed they who had thrown light bulbs from the train station's platform. If convicted in connection with Fava's death, Officer Yearwood

Continued on Page 13

"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former reporter for a now defunct police newspaper.

Although Police Chief Penny Harrington of Portland, Ore., is the first, she won't be the last if she has her way. Harrington became the first female police chief of a major city less than a year ago and the honeymoon's still on. Harrington has been scoring points with both the community and her boss, Mayor Bud Clark, since day one, with her efforts to build a strong and lasting good will between the Portland Police Bureau and city residents running the gamut from Neighborhood Watch programs to civilian review boards. Harrington is a strong believer in making her force an integral part of the community — not an "invading force," as she puts it. So if Portland's cops have beards and hair brushing their collars, it's with the full approval of their chief.

Symbolically, Harrington says, her appointment proves to administrators across the country that a woman can do the job, as well as breaking the ice for other police women who aspire to higher positions in law enforcement. It took a Mayor like Bud Clark, Harrington says, to send the message out. Harrington came to the attention of Clark last year when Clark was running for mayor. Her reputation as a police captain "who cut through the red tape" and who was actively involved in the community made her a top contender for the chief's spot after Clark's mayoral victory.

Harrington has been a force in the community since 1975 when she was stationed at Portland's North Precinct as a liaison to local business and civic groups. When that extra bit of attention was given to these groups, she said, they became very supportive of the force. After attending business meetings and explaining police priorities and procedures, police complaints went down. "I was out there all the time and people could just talk to me if they were upset about anything," she said. "Once you explain the priority system to them, they say 'Oh yeah, well that makes sense.'" In 1980, she got a second thorough dose of community involvement when she was put in charge of personnel. A minority-recruitment drive gave Harrington a chance to go out into the black community, talk with some of the community leaders and ask for their help in the campaign. With Harrington's leadership and the involvement of the black community, the campaign was an unmistakable success.

Since her appointment, Harrington has implemented a number of programs designed to reduce crime, with a special focus on juvenile delinquency. One of Portland's major crime problems is burglary, she said, and as such her revival of the defunct Juvenile Division and a the creation of a truancy officer program should kill two birds with one stone, since Portland's property crime

and juvenile delinquency problems are interlocked. Although it is too soon to see the results of the plans — they only went into effect a few months ago — Harrington said she's "pinning her hopes on them."

Could her appointment happen in another city? Harrington's answer is "soon." True, the progressive political climate of Portland had a great deal to do with Harrington's appointment, and there aren't many major police agencies that have had women on the force since 1904, as has Portland. Having been on the force for 20 years gave her a distinct advantage, she said, over women in other major cities who have only been in law enforcement since the 1970's.

But even in Portland, Harrington had to fight her way up the ladder. One of the things that may make her unique among other police chiefs is her knowledge of what it's like to be on the other end of the system. Harrington has always been active in making the road clearer for her sister officers. When she first joined the force in the 60's, women could not be promoted or transferred, and they were not permitted to go out on patrol. "I went through all those problems of filing civil rights complaints," she said. "I felt I was being discriminated against." With few role models to follow, she and others took the system on. Harrington's appointment as police chief is proof positive of their success.

'Women across the nation say that because I made chief of police they feel that very soon they will have women at high-ranking positions in their agencies.'

Penny Harrington

Police chief of Portland, Oregon; the first female to head a major-city police department



Law Enforcement News interview
by Jennifer Nislow

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Your appointment was accompanied by considerable hoopla. Now that you've been on the job eight months, is the honeymoon over?

HARRINGTON: Absolutely not with the Mayor and I, or with the citizens of the community. They're extremely satisfied. There are some internal problems but that is to be expected in any major agency. That's kind of a difficult question to answer, I guess.

LEN: Do you think being the first woman police chief in a major city had anything to do with the honeymoon in the first place?

HARRINGTON: Oh sure, no doubt about it. There was more attention on me then there probably has been on any police chief in the world. That made it real interesting for everyone, for the press and everybody. It's kind of a local celebrity type thing.

LEN: What sort of problems did you face initially being

the first woman police chief of a metropolis in a notoriously sexist profession?

HARRINGTON: I think that the main problem was that being the first woman, there was all this media attention so it detracts from your ability to spend time doing your job and it also makes everything you do or say national news. That was the real problem.

LEN: How did you overcome this? Have those problems been resolved?

HARRINGTON: It's cooling down a little bit. It's still not gone and I guess I just tried to balance the amount of time I spent with the media with the amount of time I spent with the bureau. You have to spend enough time with the media so that they feel they understand what you're doing. But, if you allowed them to, they would just take all of your time. You have to learn how to say no.

Role modeling

LEN: Could you do anything now, being in the position of power you are, for other women trying to ascend to higher positions in law enforcement?

HARRINGTON: Oh absolutely, I've done that for years. It's not because you're chief that you can do anything for one particular person. I know that when people come up on the promotion list you might have some opportunity to help a woman, but what you really do is you serve as an example and you knock down some of the barriers that are there in other cities. The barriers are obviously gone in Portland, but I've been contacted by women across the nation that say that because I've been made chief of police they feel that very soon they will have women at very high ranking positions in their agencies. That block argument is gone.

LEN: Has your appointment in and of itself cleared the way for more female police executives?

HARRINGTON: Yes. I think it was just like any other position where you haven't had a woman in it before. It just takes someone who says I think this woman is qualified and I don't see any reason why a woman can't be chief of police and just do it. That takes away any excuse that any other administrator somewhere may have of saying 'Well, you know, gee, there are no other women in the United States doing this so I guess women can't

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'I made a comment about how women were better than men at some things and I alienated half the men in the bureau, so I have to be careful of what I say and do along those lines.'

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do the job.' That type of thing. It takes that bias out of there. That was real important.

LEN: Do you think your getting appointed to this position has anything to do with the city of Portland itself, in terms of it being a progressive city and having a progressive mayor? Do you think it could have happened elsewhere?

HARRINGTON: I think it will in time, I think a couple of things happened here. One is that Portland has had policewomen for many years — in fact we had our first policewoman in 1905, one of the first in the nation. Because of the fact that I have been in this police bureau for 20 years and had been able to work my way up through the ranks to be eligible for chief of police — that's an important point. A lot of women have only been in police work since the mid-70's and haven't had time to work their way up yet to be in a position where they're eligible. That's one reason why I was among the first. The other reason is that it took a man like [Mayor] Bud Clark, who is not a traditionalist, who is willing to look at a person based on their ability and say 'Hey, I don't care what people think. I think she's qualified and I'm gonna give her the chance to do the job.'

LEN: Being the first in any profession would leave one with few role models...

HARRINGTON: That's right...

LEN: Do you have any female role models you've taken some leads from?

HARRINGTON: There have been very few, as you say. One of the women that I felt was a model to me in some ways was Edith Green, who was a U.S. Congressperson from Oregon. In fact I called her when I was having a lot of problems with sex discrimination and she helped me figure out what I could do about it. Other than that, as to having a woman for a role model, there really haven't been any.

LEN: Do you have any role models in general?

HARRINGTON: As I went through the police bureau, there were men that I watched that I thought were very sensitive people, that I thought were fair and did a good job. I picked up techniques that they used and talked to them about philosophy and things like that.

LEN: Could you recount some of your own personal experience with sex discrimination on the job?

HARRINGTON: Well, in the 60's when I came on, things were very different. The women had to have a college degree and the men had to have a G.E.D. The women got paid less than the men and they couldn't be promoted, they couldn't be transferred and there was a quota on how many you could have — you could only have 18 of them. They couldn't work patrol and so it was terrible, you had no career. You could spend your entire career doing one job without ever being promoted or transferred. So we took that system on and got it all changed and opened the whole thing up to women.

Change agent

LEN: Now that you are in command, what sort of changes have you implemented in the department so far?

HARRINGTON: I think the main change I'm trying to get at is a change in attitude on the part of the officers — an openness toward the community, a working together with the community instead of being the invading force that comes in and polices. That's the main thing I'm trying to accomplish. Some of the things I've done are just setting standards of behavior that have a heavy emphasis on courtesy and appropriate use of force. I relaxed the grooming standards: Officers in my bureau can wear beards because I want them to feel that they are part of the community. I don't want them to feel that they are this very militaristic unit that has to have white sidewalls, you know, short haircuts.

LEN: Are there any rules requiring officers of the Portland Police Bureau to live in the community?

HARRINGTON: The city has a law. There was a grandfather clause in it for those who were hired before that law went into effect. But everyone that's been hired since January 1 of this year must live in the city.

LEN: What sort of changes, if any, have you made for women in the department?

HARRINGTON: None. Over the years I made all of them. Every change I made was to make things more fair for the women and everyone, so it's all done and there really isn't anything else I think needs to be done except the attitude that still remains about women. That will just take a very long time to change.

LEN: Is that part of your consciousness-raising efforts in the department?

HARRINGTON: I don't set out specifically to do that because I think it could have a negative impact. In one interview that I did, I made a comment about how women were better than men at some things and alienated half the men in the bureau [laughs], so I have to be careful of what I say and do along those lines. But I think just the fact that when I set up committees I put women on those committees, when I make appoint-

'We're willing to try anything that sounds reasonable as a new way to deal with crime.'

ments women are equally considered with the men and just setting that kind of example and demanding it from my subordinates.

LEN: Your husband, sister and brother-in-law are all members of the bureau. Has that posed any conflicts for you?

HARRINGTON: Only in the minds of some people. I don't know what the problem is; it's hard to put into words. There's a suspiciousness, I guess you could say.

LEN: How do you counteract this?

HARRINGTON: I ignore it.

LEN: In recent months, investigators discovered the bodies of two young girls in the Portland area — girls who are suspected to have been victims of the so-called "Green River Killer" who has been preying on women in Washington state for some time. What sort of implications could this discovery have for the Portland Police Bureau? Could your agency be drawn into the investigation?

HARRINGTON: We have been in close contact with the Green River Task Force for the last few years and I have no reason to believe that the Green River Killer has committed any murders in the city of Portland. However, I'm also not going to disregard that possibility, so we stay in touch with the task force and try and make certain we share information and provide them with whatever help we can give them.

LEN: Have you expended any resources?

HARRINGTON: No.

Cultural awareness

LEN: Also in recent months, there has been some controversy over the black security guard who was killed while in Portland police custody. Has this episode necessitated any changes in policy or practice?

HARRINGTON: Yes, we banned the use of the carotid hold. On that particular incident that's about the only policy change we made. We also implemented some cultural awareness training that will start on Monday [Oct. 14].

LEN: What will that cultural awareness training consist of?

HARRINGTON: How to communicate with people of various cultural backgrounds.

LEN: What, if anything, has this done to the community relations you've been working diligently to build up?

HARRINGTON: I think that the fact that the man died was a shock to people in the community but I think that the way we dealt with that death built community trust. So there was a positive effect, if there ever can be a positive effect of someone dying. I guess what you could say is that he didn't die in vain. A very, very positive thing came out of that.

LEN: When last we spoke, in early March, you mentioned that one of Portland's biggest crime problems was burglary. Have you had occasion to test any of the research models being put out now for dealing with burglary?

HARRINGTON: No we have not. We have been trying to implement some programs in the police bureau to deal with burglary. We've been trying to implement a truancy program, which I think is going to have a tremendous impact on burglary, and we're trying to work out the legal details of that. We hope it's going to be going in the next couple of weeks. Salt Lake City did it and had a tremendous success with it. We also recently passed an ordinance on pawnshops that requires them to extend

the time that they have to hold property before they can resell it and extends the reporting time on pawnshops and second-hand stores. I think that will help. So there are several different approaches we're taking to deal with burglary.

LEN: You also mentioned reviving the defunct youth division at the department along with a truancy program. Is it too soon to tell whether these programs have had any impact on burglary, since juvenile crime and burglary are so often interlocked?

HARRINGTON: Yes, they are interlocked, but I think it's too soon to tell. That unit just went on the streets in April and the first month or so they were on a training status, so it's really too early to tell. I could look at what they've done, the arrests they've made but I can't really relate that to any change in the crime rate.

LEN: Do you have high hopes for the program?

HARRINGTON: Absolutely, I have most of my hopes pinned on those programs [laughs].

LEN: The Pacific Northwest seems to be a mecca for runaways, particularly the Seattle area. Given Portland's proximity to Seattle, do you get many runaways as well?

HARRINGTON: We do get a lot of runaways. I don't think we get as many as we did in the 60's, when Portland was a real mecca for runaways. You'd find them camped out in the parks and all over the place.

Interview: Portland Chief Penny Harrington

That's slowed down quite a bit, but we still get quite a few.

LEN: To what might you attribute this?

HARRINGTON: Oh, I don't really know. I guess that part of it might be that the State of Oregon has a law that you can only hold juveniles for three hours in custody, so when we find a runaway, if we can't figure out who they are in three hours we gotta let 'em go. That causes problems. Pretty soon word gets around that the cops in Oregon will just let you go if you can scam them for three hours. So that's part of the problem, I suppose.

LEN: Have you implemented any programs in the department for doing anything about this?

HARRINGTON: Oh yes, that's part of our juvenile program.

LEN: What would this entail?

HARRINGTON: There trying to identify the runaway kids and trying to set up some situation where they can get off the streets either through going back home — which usually isn't an option for these children — or putting them into some of the many, many juvenile programs that are available through private agencies in the city and counties. We've been quite successful — well, not quite successful but we've had some success with getting kids off the street and into better situations. That's one of the main goals of our juvenile unit, to get those kids off the streets.

Minority opinions

LEN: You've done a lot of work in minority recruitment. How does the Portland Police Bureau reconcile its minority recruitment program with the efforts of the U.S. Department of Justice to do away with preferential hiring systems and quotas?

HARRINGTON: We've ignored the Justice Department. We have kept with our policy. The City of

Portland has policies, the State of Oregon has policies and I think the Justice Department has really down played some of the policies they had, and that hasn't affected us. We still have the same policies in effect. We have an aggressive minority recruitment campaign going on right now.

LEN: Do you have minority quotas?

HARRINGTON: No, we don't.

LEN: Community involvement has always been a big issue with you. To what extent is the community involved in the police department, in terms of anything from Neighborhood Watch to civilian review boards?

HARRINGTON: We have many ways the community is involved. One is as you say, the civilian review board as it commonly called. We have what we call precinct councils. Each precinct has a group of citizens who come in once a month and meet with precinct commanders and talk about crime in that precinct. We have volunteers who work in our crime-prevention division and we probably have four or five hundred volunteers who work on different crime-prevention programs. We also have reserve officers who are citizens, volunteer officers who give us a certain number of hours of police work every month for free. We have an Explorer Scout program and the Explorer Scouts are assigned to one of the precincts and work in that area. We bring in high school and college students on work study and practicum programs to work in various parts of the police bureau. We set up citizen task forces. We recently had one of these on the use of force and another one on cultural awareness training. The mayor just had one on what to do about the transient problem in the city.

LEN: Do you have a big transient problem?

HARRINGTON: Yes, we do and so we've really — we have a very active neighborhood organization in the city of Portland and the precinct and neighborhood associa-

tion people meet on almost a daily basis, and so do I with them. We're very committed to citizen involvement.

LEN: Is there anything specific that the Portland police are doing about getting the transients and homeless off the streets?

HARRINGTON: There are city shelters, which aren't big enough to handle all the homeless. That's a big issue in Portland right now — how much should we put into services for the homeless, and if you do that does it attract more homeless. It's a big philosophical discussion going on right now.

LEN: What is your position on it?

HARRINGTON: I do believe that if you make a lot of services available to transients, young people, especially those who are just drifting around, you're going to get more. You're going to get talked about as an easy mark and people are going to come where the easy marks are. I feel we have a responsibility to our elderly and some of the other homeless in the city that we should deal with. I sort of have mixed feelings about it.

TV training

LEN: What sort of innovations have you been looking into for the department?

HARRINGTON: I think the most innovative thing we've been looking at is a small TV video camera that is being designed for us that will fit on an officer's shoulders. It has a battery pack and a wide-angle lens, and we're going to start by using it in training. We can put it on the shoulder of an officer as they go through the training program. We can then see the event as the officer saw it. We're going to see how practical it is. We may want to expand its use into videotaping drunk drivers right at the scene with a little videocamera right on the officer's shoulder — it's a very light thing. It's being built for us by a local company. We're willing to try anything that sounds reasonable as a new way to deal with crime.

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Akron reaches kids with safety video

Continued from Page 3

the children's shirts, and asks them if they would like to go for an ice cream cone or to see her new puppies. "The children do not go," Pearce said. "They run to find their mother."

The videotape also describes where a child should turn for help and how to ask for help from strangers or at houses if they are in trouble. "There's one situation where a child is coming out of school," Pearce said, "and a car

pulls up beside the child and tells him his mother is sick and they were told to pick the child up and take him home. The film shows how the boy stops and doesn't get into the car but rather runs back into the school and gets the principal or a teacher."

The tape also shows children how to make a telephone call on a residential street. Instead of asking to come into the house and make a phone call, Pearce said, the tape teaches children to ask

the person in the house to make the phone call for them while they wait outside.

"If a stranger comes up to door," she continued, "we recommend that they should not let that person in, but find out what the situation is and offer to take the phone number and make the call for them while the person waits outside, or tell them where there is a gas station or somewhere where they could make a phone call."

The videotape was shot locally so children from the area would have easily identifiable reference points. Pearce said the old tape used by the schools was outdated and was filmed outside of the type of environment the children are used to. "It had palm trees," Pearce said.

In conjunction with the videotape, the Akron Police Department has updated its Safety Coloring Book. According to Grochowski, symbols and signs used in the coloring book are taken from cartoons which all children watch. There have been four new illustrations added to the book depicting "Who can be a stranger?", "Strangers use the

telephones," "Sometimes children must say no" and "Yell and tell if somebody touches us."

Copies of the coloring book can be obtained from: Akron Police Department, Police-Community

Relations Section, 217 S. High Street, Room 201, Akron, OH 44308-1682.

Copies of the videotape are available from: Films Inc., 8124 Central Park, Skokie, IL 60076.

Burden: Of crime and human nature

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that "we are about at the limit of what can be learned [about crime's causes] from available or easily gathered data. If we wish to learn more about the links between traits and circumstances — whether to understand the causes of crime or to cope with them — we must mount a more wide-ranging, sophisticated effort to learn how children grow up."

"Crime and Human Nature" is not the last word on crime and its causes. But the authors' point — that biology as well as environ-

ment must be taken into account — should change the focus of future investigations. To a layman — this one, at least — they are persuasive. To anyone interested in crime or law enforcement, they are worth hearing.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

It's not too early to send in your nominations for the Law Enforcement News Person-of-the-Year, 1985.

Write in or 'phone in your recommendations as to the persons or persons who had the greatest impact on law enforcement (for good or for ill) during 1985. Then stand by for the first issue of 1986, when we reveal the selection.

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di Grazia:

Americans lose their champion

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police officers, were not simply numbers.

When Hayes recognized the difficulty police agencies were having in the area of spouse abuse, he undertook a study of the problem. From that study came a better understanding between women's groups, the offices of prosecuting attorneys, family courts and the police. Of particular importance was the improved training on the subject that came about for police officers, so their task would be easier while they did a better job of handling the problem for all concerned.

A model policy on complaint procedures was developed under his leadership to facilitate the internal handling of complaints registered against police officers. The model policy considered the right that all citizens have to register a complaint for an alleged wrong by a police department or a police officer, while also considering all the rights of that street cop.

Gary Hayes tried to debunk so many of the myths still existing about policing and the police role in society. He was not afraid to address issues that were considered controversial. He did not believe something should be done a certain way, simply because "that's the way it's always been done." During his short time as the executive director of PERF, Gary addressed such issues as civil disorders, police response, managing burglary investigation assignments, how to rate your

police department, using research, a management profile of the law enforcement executives and accreditation standards for law enforcement agencies.

Gary Hayes believed the community and the human beings hired to serve as police officers should understand their respective roles. The "them vs. us" syndrome existing with so many police officers disturbed him deeply. He wanted the police to be respected, but believed they should earn that respect. He also recognized how difficult their job was, particularly when the training to prepare them for the job was so substandard, where management was so unimaginative and recognition for the street patrolman was almost nil.

Gary Hayes tried to educate the public as to what its role should be in the total picture. He believed citizens have a role to play in crime prevention, in the internal operation of the respective police agencies and in the type of people attracted to the law enforcement field. He believed the police must be responsible to the citizens of the community, but that the police also had to be provided with all the tools and assistance required to do a difficult task. He believed police are not supposed to be a politician's play toy, but rather are there to serve and protect the entire community.

Gary Hayes was striving to bring about the improvement needed, but more importantly he sought the humanizing of the

criminal justice system. In his short span of years he had accomplished quite a bit toward that goal. In comparison to the total problem it would be an exaggeration to say he accomplished a great deal. Someone said this past week, though, that Gary Hayes had a greater impact on the police field, and therefore on our nation, in a few short years than any other person over a comparable period of time, and that is no exaggeration.

The average street cop, and the average Mr. and Ms. America have lost their champion and their good friend with the death of Gary Hayes at a very young age. With the fine head start he had made in improving the plight of the street cop, by improving the general administration of numerous police agencies, and therefore the plight of the people the street cop served, there is no telling what he would have accomplished for the general populace if he had only been given the opportunity.

The people who knew and loved Gary Hayes know what they have lost. The vast population of our country will never understand what they have lost. What he could have accomplished given a few more years will never be known, but it can be speculated. One thing is for certain — no one will ever be able to replace Gary Hayes as a guiding light in the criminal justice system, and for that fact this country has great reason to be sorry.

'evelyn':

Police brutality: the politics of prejudice

Continued from Page 8

faces four years in prison with time off for good behavior. There were no voices, however, claiming "unjustified, racially motivated police brutality" or voices protesting the resultant "scant jail sentence."

Racism is alive, robust and indiscriminately serves the wiles of people of all colors. On July 16, in Wrightsville, Ark., a town of 1,400, Police Chief Thomas Womack Jr., head of the town's three-member police force, threatened to arrest the entire Board of Aldermen in order to suppress resentment over his having hired a white officer.

Wrightsville is a predominantly black community and as such, the aldermen, all of whom are black, felt hiring should be limited to one of their own race. Chief Womack, who is also black, felt that as small as his police force was, it should be integrated. Conversation about the issue grew heated and Chief Womack arrested one of the councilmen for making racist remarks. Two days later the city council's members fired Chief Womack and his two officers.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was instituted to pave the way for progress toward equality. But prejudice held fast and continued to build roadblocks to fair and equal employment until the 1980's when "affirmative action," was introduced to ensure that "equal opportunity" would become a fact. Special-interest groups quickly implemented a broad interpretation of affirmative action, resulting in the establishment of racial quota systems as the basis for hiring and promoting members of minority groups throughout the country.

The 1980's found America's cities beset with financial chaos that demanded budget cuts and job layoffs. Panic ensued. In 1984, a class-action suit, brought by black firefighters in Memphis (*Fire Fighters Local Union No. 1784 v. Stotts*), demanded that blacks not be affected by budget cutbacks and layoffs to be im-

plimented by the Memphis Fire Department. Supreme Court Justice Byron White ruled that "it is not appropriate to deny an innocent employee the benefits of his seniority" to protect others. Reverse discrimination, offered as a sacrificial lamb to appease a hostile climate, "is an issue we need not decide," White wrote. The old seniority rule of "last hired, first fired" would stand, unless on an individual basis there was proof of discriminatory practice. Justice White, quoting the late Senator Hubert Humphrey, who was a proponent of the Civil Rights Act, went on to note that "nothing in the Title [Title VII] gives any power to the Civil Rights Commission or to any court to require hiring, firing or promotion of employees in order to meet a racial quota or to achieve a certain racial balance."

Introspection has given way to debates over the intent of the Civil Rights Act, and many citizens and policy-makers have since determined that the boundaries of fairness have been overstepped. Clarence Pendleton Jr., chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, said of the practice of hiring by numbers, "Such racial preferences merely constitute another form of unjustified discrimination." Advocating a color-blind society in the best fashion of Martin Luther King's vision, Pendleton's call for equality between black and white people has resulted in his being called a Reagan "lackey." Prejudice has become a tool of convenience, vacillating easily between the divergent aims of integration and racial exclusivity.

The year 1984 brought with it a backlash that engaged the races in a tug-of-war and intensified the tensions between them. On January 17, 1984, the Civil Rights Commission changed its official stance, denouncing the use of quotas for hiring blacks and appealing to the Supreme Court to adopt similar positions wherever they found cases of affirmative action that embraced hiring by numbers. In March of last year, 10 white police officers and firefighters from Birm-

ingham, Ala., all male, challenged the city's right to hire and fire employees in the city's police and fire departments on the basis of quotas. In a lawsuit, the 10 men charged that less qualified blacks and women were hired over them by decree to satisfy "numerical balances," and that they had been "unconstitutionally denied" promotion on the basis of both "racial and sexual discrimination" because they were "white" and "male." The Justice Department backed them, asserting that affirmative action, although embodied in a decree to uphold racial equality, was not a mandate to "promote another form of discriminatory practice."

In November 1984, after a long investigation, a House Judiciary subcommittee issued a report repudiating the assertions often repeated by Representative John Conyers that "police brutality was systemic and condoned in New York City's Police Department." Nevertheless, some politicians, adept at trading on the emotions of people, still promote that concept, seeing it as an easy banner for their political aspirations. Statistics emphasizing that 80 percent of the officers in the New York City Police Department are white have been skillfully presented to form the underpinnings of a special-interest assault against the department.

A 1980 survey showed the city's black population to be 24.2 percent. Black officers account for 10.5 percent of the police force. Hispanics, who make up 19.8 percent of the city's population, constitute 8 percent of the force. The figures display a disproportionate minority representation in New York City's police force and, as such, are continuously used to insinuate a conspiracy to keep minorities off the force.

On August 30, 1984, New York released the results of its latest police sergeant's exam, which was "designed to overcome racial and sexual bias." Of the white candidates taking the test, 10.6 percent passed. Marvin Blue, president of the Guardians Association, the group represen-

ting black police officers, called the results "racially biased." Even though Mr. Blue declared that he did not know the reason for the results and admitted to finding "no fault with the test" itself, he contended that "what's discriminatory is the outcome," and felt that the 1,037 men and women who passed the test should not be promoted.

The test, given in 1983, was developed by Assessment Designs Inc., of Orlando, Fla., a private consulting firm selected by the city with the approval of black, Hispanic and women's groups. Most of the minority-group members who took the test had been originally selected for employment as policeman through decrees availing from civil rights suits. Those taking the sergeant's exam were asked to judge responses vital to emergency situations. Candidates viewed videotapes of simulated emergencies and had to weigh officer performance with regard to the handling of suspects, powers of observation, proper strategies and proper procedures in administering first aid. This work constituted the major part of the test, with a smaller portion of the exam dealing with written questions about police routines.

Juan A. Ortiz, the city's Personnel Director, supported the soundness of the test, but declined to hazard an opinion as to the poor outcome of the test grades by minorities.

Of the 9,120 white officers who took the test, 8,125 or 89.39 percent failed. Theoretically, the greater the number of any group who take a test, the greater will be the number of individuals who pass. In view of the fact that only 1003 Hispanic officers took the test and 959 failed, and 1,420 black officers took the test and 1,397 failed, charges of discrimination tend to pale.

Before 1977, police entrance exams given in Nassau County, N.Y., resulted in the qualification of 52 percent of the black applicants, 62 percent of the Hispanics and 82.4 percent of the whites. In 1977, the U.S. Justice

Department sued Nassau County, charging that the test discriminated against members of minority groups. The case was settled with a consent decree in which Nassau County agreed to develop a new examination. The Educational Testing Services of Princeton, N.J., which was engaged to prepare the new test, was cautioned to take extra care to insure that nothing in the new exam would compromise the hiring chances of minorities.

In 1983, 19,000 recruits took the new test. Of the top 198 scorers, three candidates were black and five were Hispanic. Overall, the passing rate for black recruits dropped to 25 percent and the passing rate for Hispanic recruits dropped to 37 percent. The percentage of white recruits also dropped — appreciably — to 63 percent.

On May 26, 1984, the Justice Department accused Educational Testing Service of violating "professionally acceptable standards" in developing the new exam. Papers filed in Federal District Court by the Justice Department claim that the test hurt the hiring chances of minority members even more than the previous test did.

John H. Bunzel, a member of the Civil Rights Commission, proposed a study of discrimination to learn if "discrimination is still a valid explanation" for the dilemma. Insisting that "it is a gross problem," Bunzel asked the commission, "Does anyone really believe that the special ills which still trap the black underclass in poverty and failure can be blamed solely on discrimination?"

Those supporting the test as fair claim that "every time a certain percentage of minority candidates fail to pass police entrance or promotion exams," the tests are considered discriminatory in nature, lawsuits ensue and the tests are consequently altered in an attempt to guarantee a system of handouts. Yet every time a test is changed, each group remains proportionately within the same sphere of percentage difference from the other groups.

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE — CUNY announces the

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October 31, 1985

POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY

Chief Thomas E. Coogan, Denver Police Department

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December 12, 1985

TERRORISM: THE NEED FOR MULTIAGENCY COOPERATION

Superintendent Henry J. DeGeneste, Port Authority Police of New York & New Jersey

January 30, 1986

BLACK ON BLACK CRIME

Commissioner George Napper, Atlanta Department of Public Safety

February 20, 1986

INTERGROUP RELATIONS WITHIN DEPARTMENTS

Superintendent Fred Rice, Chicago Police Department

March 13, 1986

POLICE ACCREDITATION

Chief Neil J. Behan, Baltimore County, Md., Police Department

April 17, 1986

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT: THE KEY TO EFFECTIVE POLICING

Chief Penny Harrington, Portland, Ore., Police Department

May 8, 1986

THE FUTURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA

Commissioner Benjamin Ward, New York City Police Department

Forum moderator: Patrick V. Murphy, Professor of Police Science, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; former president, the Police Foundation.

To be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. All sessions begin at 5:30 P.M. For further information call (212) 489-3519.

Jobs

Training Institute Director. The Law Enforcement Training Institute, located at the University of Missouri-Columbia, is seeking a new director. The institute is a state-certified academy responsible for providing state minimum training standard programs to law enforcement officers throughout Missouri. The institute also provides seminar training programs to law enforcement departments in the state.

Responsibilities of the position include administration of training programs, curriculum, and program development, financial administration, staff supervision and teaching. Applicants must have prior law enforcement experience and a master's degree.

To apply, send resume before November 15 to: Associate Dean, School of Law, 112 Tate Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

State Troopers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$536.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

Police Officers. The Oakland Police Department is seeking additional officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old prior to appointment, possess high school diploma or GED and hold a valid California

driver's license prior to appointments.

The positions offer promotional opportunities, educational incentives and a starting salary of \$2,045.80 per month while attending the police academy. Top salary is \$36,141.88 per year (including holiday, uniform and longevity pay). Benefits include paid medical, dental and sick leave benefits, three weeks annual paid vacation, college and/or course tuition reimbursement and retirement at age 50.

To apply, write or call: Oakland Police Department, Recruiting Unit, 455 Seventh Street, Room 120, Oakland, CA 94607. Tel.: (415) 273-3338. The department is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Females and minorities desired.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$1,605 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished. Police officers participate in the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Police Officers. The City of Florence, S.C., is seeking career law enforcement officers. The department, which has an authorized strength of 75 sworn and civilian employees, serves a population of approximately 32,000.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with high school diploma or GED. All applicants must be able to acquire a valid

South Carolina driver's license. Copies of valid driver's license, birth certificate, high school diploma and military discharge papers (where applicable) must accompany application. All applicants must satisfactorily complete a background investigation, written test, psychological examination, series of interviews, polygraph examination, dexterity exam and medical.

Florence police officers work a 4-10 work schedule. Salary for the position ranges from \$12,700 to \$13,000, plus benefit and employee package that includes a college tuition reimbursement program.

To obtain additional information, write or call: Personnel Department, Room 103-C, Drawer PP, City-County Complex, Florence, SC 29501.

Apprentice Police Officer. The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). Fayetteville, N.C., pop. 68,000, is accepting applications for lateral entry, non-supervisory positions. Advancement and career develop-

ment opportunities offered. Salary is \$14,598-\$16,899 per year; excellent benefit package included.

Applicants must meet basic requirements for police officer positions, including: be a U.S. citizen; present original high school diploma or GED certificate meeting minimum state standards; have already reached the age of 21; be able to obtain a valid North Carolina driver's license; provide proof of military service (Discharge DD-214) if a veteran; no felony or misdemeanor convictions, and be in good physical condition (vision correctable to 20/20 in both eyes and free from color blindness).

Lateral entry applicants must also be currently certified as a law enforcement officer and have two years of experience and be currently employed as a law enforcement officer.

If interested and qualified, apply at any time to: City of Fayetteville Personnel Department, Room 123 City Hall, 116 Green Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301. The City of Fayetteville is an equal opportunity/

affirmative action employer.

Police Officers. Oklahoma City invites applications from persons wishing to become police officers.

The police department serves a population of approximately 375,000.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with height proportionate to weight, vision of at least 20/70 correctable to 20/20, possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no criminal history.

Accepted applicants must pass one written and comprehension test and two personality inventories. Candidates must also undergo a polygraph exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$14,500 per year with paid higher education incentives.

To obtain further information or to apply, write: Recruiting Officer, Oklahoma City Police Department, 800 N. Portland, Oklahoma City, OK 73107

Director School of Justice Administration College of Urban and Public Affairs University of Louisville (Search Reopened)

The University of Louisville invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of the School of Justice Administration. The three divisions of the School include the Degree Programs (B.S. degree programs in Police and Correctional Administration; M.A. in the Administration of Justice), the Southern Police Institute (SPI) and the National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI).

The Director of the School of Justice Administration reports to the Dean of the College of Urban and Public Affairs and is responsible for: the administration and operation of the school; the preparation and administration of the school's budget; the administration of ten faculty, thirteen staff persons and the Directors of the SPI and the NCPI; participates with faculty concerning the assignment of teaching responsibilities and arrangement of curricula; providing encouragement and leadership for students; representing the school with college and university officials and the community at large; and the stimulation and facilitation of faculty research and service. The Director is expected to teach one course per semester. A review of the Director's service shall be made at five-year intervals by the Dean in consultation with component faculty.

Qualifications Include: A doctorate in criminal justice or closely related discipline; established credentials and demonstrated commitment to teaching, research and service; academic administrative experience with particular emphasis upon interpersonal relationships in dealing with faculty, staff and students; a record of experience with criminal justice practitioners; demonstrated scholarly accomplishments in criminal justice.

The position is a senior level, academic appointment on the tenure track. Salary is competitive and negotiable depending upon qualifications with appointment expected on or before July 1, 1986.

Send nominations or applications to:

Dr. Richard R. Stevens, Chairperson
Director's Search Committee
School of Justice Administration
College of Urban and Public Affairs
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292

Applications must include a vitae, official transcripts, a list of references, and copies of recent publications. Deadline for the submission of applications is December 31, 1985.

The University of Louisville is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

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Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

2-3. **New Frontiers in Law Enforcement Liability.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

2-3. **Beat Stress and Survive.** Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$40.

2-4. **Special Problems in Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$275.

2-4. **Automated Manpower Allocation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$295.

2-6. **The Personal Computer for Police Managers: Advanced Program.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.

2-6. **Police Traffic Radar/Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held at Lackland AFB, Tex. Fee: \$400.

2-6. **Supervision of Personnel.** Sponsored by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University School of Law. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.

2-6. **Managing the DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

2-6. **Executive Development.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

2-6. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

2-6. **Homicide Investigation.** Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$400.

2-6. **Seminar for the Police Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

2-6. **Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

2-13. **First Line Supervision & Management.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wisc. Fee: \$47.50.

2-13. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

3-4. **High-Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$225.

3-4. **Terrorism in the 1980's.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

3-5. **POLEX Legal Forum.** Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$225.

4. **Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

4. **Domestic Violence.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$120.

4-6. **K-9 Unit Management.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$350.

5-6. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

6-7. **Child Abuse and Neglect: How to Understand, Detect and Report.** Presented by Jerome Leavitt Inc., To be held in Seattle, Wash. Fee: \$90.

9-10. **Fire and Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$235.

9-11. **Hostage Negotiations.** Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Fla. Fee: \$125.

9-13. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

9-13. **Computers in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College.

9-13. **Police Intelligence Operations.** Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$595.

9-13. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

9-13. **Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

9-20. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held at Lackland AFB, Tex. Fee: \$660.

9-20. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

10-11. **Survival Techniques (Drug Undercover).** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

10-11. **Perspectives on Computer Security.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$350.

10-12. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$126.

11-12. **Terrorism and Political Violence.** Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio.

11-12. **Profile of the Juvenile Fire Setter.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

11-13. **Psychomotor Skills Teaching Methods.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$75.

12. **Legal and Civil Liability Update for Law Enforcement Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$102.

12-13. **Crimes in Progress.** Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$300.

16-17. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350.

16-17. **Communication Center Crisis Planning.** Presented by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

16-20. **Arson for Profit.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

16-20. **Criminal Profiling.** Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware. Fee: \$400.

JANUARY 1986

6-10. **Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$24.75.

6-10. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Process for Accident Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-17. **Police Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

6-March 14. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1,600.

8-10. **Crime Prevention for Administrators.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

9-10. **Security Lighting Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

13-15. **Perspectives on Money Laundering.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

13-16. **Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

13-17. **Law Enforcement Programming with a Data Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$575.

13-17. **Investigator's In-Service Course.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$324.75.

13-24. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$450.

13-March 21. **22nd Command & Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

14-15. **Alarm Systems/Theft Prevention.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

14-17. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.

15-17. **Computer Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

16-17. **Contemporary Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

20-21. **Auto Theft Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

20-21. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

20-22. **Corporate Loss Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

20-22. **Police Discipline.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.

20-24. **Traffic Accident Record & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

20-31. **U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

20-February 7. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

21-23. **Computer Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

Phoenix cops face \$\$ losses

Continued from Page 3

lions on the operation of local governments where the Federal Government has no business, the area of off-duty work being chief among them," Petchel said. "I don't think the Federal Government has any business telling a police officer what wage he should charge for his services. It's ludicrous."

Currently, he said, the union is trying to coordinate an understanding between the various agencies.

Phoenix police officers could lose 30 to 80 percent of their off-duty work to other police agencies, such as county sheriff's departments and state police, whose employers have not adopted as strict an interpretation of the FLSA requirements.

If no progress has been made toward exempting officers, the rule will go into effect as it was presented to city officials in September. "We have very little discretion," said Phil Kundin, the city's personnel administrator and chairman of the its FLSA task force.

"Right now, we consider the easiest course of action is to require the time-and-a-half payment," he said. Otherwise, he noted, the city could face sanctions by the Department of Labor or lawsuits by officers not paid under the labor act rules.

According to Petchel, officers would lose as much as \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year in moonlighting wages, with no way to make it up.

"I think that with the advent of the Garcia decision, common sense has disappeared from the administration of public safety employment," Petchel said. "There has been a severe over-reaction to the decision locally."

Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Society of Criminology, Attn: Sarah M. Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel.: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Larrell Thomas, APPRO Conference Chairman, P.O. Box 1250, Gainesville, FL 32602.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jesne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

DanCor Ltd. Police Training, 2387 Rippey Court, El Cajon, CA 92020.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Con-

federate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Tel.: (907) 264-4193.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 5402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Sale Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. Tel.: (512) 396-8686.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Tel.: (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania

State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. Tel.: (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22111. Tel.: (703) 955-1128 (24 hours call).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 229, Huntsville, TX 7734.

Slrchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155.

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prol. Robert J. McCormack, 3273 Teesdale Street, Basement Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Tel.: (215) 331-0645.

Law Enforcement News

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Some day my prints will come:

Imagine 1.1 million index cards bearing fingerprints like this one. Imagine going through them by hand to match a latent. The New York police do, and is it ever slow going. To the rescue: a battle-tested computer system. **Page 1.**